

A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR STERILIZING CONTAINERS OF  
PLASTIC MATERIAL AND FOR FILLING THEM WITH LIQUID  
SUBSTANCES

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method and apparatus  
for sterilizing containers of plastic material and for  
filling them with liquid substances.

In particular, the method proposed by the present  
10 invention is advantageously used for sterilizing  
containers or bottles of plastic material, preferably of  
the LDPE - Low Density Polyethylene type, which are later  
filled, in an aseptic environment, with liquid  
substances, preferably foodstuff or similar, thus always  
15 closed in aseptic environment.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The following description will make explicit reference to  
the foodstuff, without losing generality.

20 According to a first aspect of the invention, a method  
for sterilizing containers of plastic material and for  
filling the containers with liquid substances, includes:

feeding said containers in a succession along a feeding  
path, so as to bring the containers into a covering  
25 structure defining a closed aseptic environment  
containing a one-block apparatus for sterilizing and  
filling the containers;

sterilizing said containers in a first portion of said  
apparatus, situated along a first section of said path;

weighted filling of said containers with said liquid substance and subsequently closing the filled and weighed containers with pre-sterilized plugs/caps, in a second portion of said apparatus, situated along a second  
5 section of said path, after said first section.

According to a second aspect of the invention, a one-block apparatus is claimed for sterilizing and filling containers of plastic material with liquid substances, characterized in that it includes:

10 a unit for sterilizing and drying the inside of the containers;

a unit for weighted filling said containers with said liquid substance; and

a unit for closing said containers with closing  
15 plugs/caps;

said one-block apparatus being contained in a covering structure for defining an aseptic environment;

said sterilizing unit and filling unit being separated by a wall of the covering structure; and

20 said filling unit being subjected to a circulation or laminar flow of filtered/purified air (LAF - Laminar Flow).

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

25 The present invention will be described in the following, with reference to a preferred, but not exclusive embodiment of a one-block apparatus for filling containers with liquid substances and for closing them in aseptic environment, which apparatus carries out a method  
30 in which:

- Figure 1 is a schematic, partially sectional top view and with some parts removed for sake of clarity, of a one-block apparatus for filling containers with liquid substances and closing them in an aseptic environment, which apparatus carries out the method proposed by the present invention;
- Figure 2 is a schematic top view of a portion of the apparatus of Figure 1;
- Figure 3 is a schematic view of a portion of Figure 2 with some parts corresponding to relevant steps of the proposed method highlighted; and
- Figure 4 is a schematic, partially sectional view with some parts removed for sake of clarity, of a working element of the apparatus of Figure 1.

#### **BEST MODES OF CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION**

With reference to the enclosed Figures 1, 2 and 3, the reference numeral 1 indicates a one-block apparatus for filling containers 2 with liquid substances.

- 20 In particular, the apparatus 1 is entirely enclosed within a containing structure S, inside which an aseptic environment is formed.

In particular, the containers 2 are bottles of plastic material; preferably the LDPE - Low Density Polyethylene, which are fed to the apparatus 1 along a feeding path P, by means of a continuous conveyor 3, a pair of Archimedean screws 4 and star conveyors 5, in order to be filled with liquid substances, preferably liquids used in foodstuff processing field and similar.

According to Figures 1 and 2, the one-block apparatus 1 is defined by a first portion 6 including a unit 7 for sterilizing and drying the containers 2.

5 The unit 7 includes a turret or rotating carrousel 8 (rotation direction V1) and has a sequence of work stations 9 for processing the containers 2 along a circular section T of the path P, defined by the rotation of the carrousel 8.

10 According to what has been better shown in Figure 2 and in Figure 3, the carrousel 8 is operated by the stations 9 to take the containers 2, one by one, by means of pliers 10. The containers are arranged vertically, aligned and with the openings turned upwards, in a part T1 of the section T, and are moved so as to be overturned  
15 gradually about a horizontal axis, until the containers 2 have the openings facing downwards, that is until they are turned by 180° with respect to the initial position, in which the containers 2 are withdrawn by the carrousel 8.

20 The containers 2 are kept in the overturned position along a part T2 of the section T, and finally, along the part T3 of the section T, they are gradually brought back to the initial position, with the openings turned upwards, again overturned by 180° with respect to the  
25 position taken in the part T2, ready to enter the star conveyor 5, the Archimedean screw 4 and then the conveyor 3 again.

The carrousel 8 has nozzles 11 (Figure 4), supported together with the pliers 10, and moved by cam moving  
30 means, known and not shown, carried by the carrousel 8, to enter gradually, through the opening, into each

container 2, and to reach a selected position inside the container 2.

According to what is better shown in Figure 4, the nozzles 11 have a triple inner canalization, that is a  
5 central canalization 11a and two lateral canalizations 11b, which are connected in a known and not shown way by relative feeding ducts and pumps, to a tank of a sterilizing substance, to a source of steam, and to a source of purified sterile pressurized air, in order to  
10 sterilize, steam wash and subsequently dry the inside of the containers 2.

In particular, the sterilizing substance contained in the tank is hydrogen peroxide  $H_2O_2$  (preferably, but not exclusively 35% Oxipack S Ecolab, produced and marketed  
15 by Henkel).

More in detail, along the part T1, each nozzle 11 introduces into the opening of a relative container 2, entering it gradually, to diffuse, through the central canalization 11a, by atomizing, the hydrogen peroxide  
20  $H_2O_2$ , so as to sterilize the inner surface of the mouth, as well as, subsequently the whole space defined by the inner walls of the container 2.

When the feeding of the hydrogen peroxide  $H_2O_2$  to the nozzle 11 is stopped upon reaching of the part T2, the  
25 nozzle 11 is fed through the canalizations 11b with pressurized steam, so as to perform a further sterilizing action inside the container 2 through a steam bath.

Finally, when the part T3 has been reached and the steam feeding is interrupted, the so sterilized inside of the  
30 container 2 is subjected to a final drying performed by the nozzle 11 and by the sterile air fed thereto and passing through the canalizations 11b.

The nozzle 11 begins to leave gradually the container 2, while the latter is gradually brought to its initial position with the opening turned upwards.

According to Figure 1, the apparatus 1 includes also a  
5 second portion 12, which is separated from the portion 6 by a wall W, being a part of the structure S and inside which filtered/purified air known as LAF or Laminar Flow, circulates.

The portion 12 includes a unit 13, where the containers 2  
10 coming from the conveyor 3 through the Archimedean screw 4 and a star conveyor 14, are weight filled with the liquid substance.

The unit 13 is a turret or rotating carrousel 15  
(rotation direction V2), which has a sequence of work  
15 stations 16 for weighted filling and contemporaneously weighing the containers 2 along the circular section TR of the path P defined by the rotation of the carrousel 15.

In particular, each station 16 includes pliers 17, which  
20 hold a relative container 2, a nozzle for aseptic filling (known and not shown), which enters the container 2.

The station 16 carries a load cell scale (known and not shown), on which the container 2 is situated to be weighed during the filling operation.

25 Each load cell is connected to a control unit (not shown), to check the net weight of each container 2 with the liquid substance.

According to Figure 1, the apparatus 1 includes also a  
unit 18 for applying screw caps or closing plugs (known  
30 and not shown) on each filled and weighed container 2.

The unit 18 includes a hopper 19 of pre-sterilized plugs, a conveyor 20, which feeds the plugs in succession (direction K), by a conveying roll 23, to a turret 21, which plugs by shafts 22.

5 The turret 21 and the conveying roll 23 are prepared in such a way, as to support the plugs to be fed to a conveying roll 24, which transfers the filled and weighed containers 2 leaving the carrousel 15, so as to arrange the plugs over the containers 2, in order to close them  
10 tightly (by screwing), as well as the plugged containers 2, which are fed by the turret 21 and the roll 22 above the conveyor 3, conveying them outside the apparatus 1.

It is to be pointed out that, when they pass through a slot F made in the structure S, the caps or plugs fed by  
15 the conveyor 20 in the direction K are subjected to the purifying action of the filtered air under LAF, which circulates inside the portion 12 of the apparatus 1 and which can also flow from the portion 12 to the portion 6 through the holes made in the wall W.

20 The apparatus 1, so enclosed in the structure S, has another big advantage, resulting from the fact, that it can be subjected to washing/cleaning/sterilizing operations in place, such operations commonly known to the technicians as CIP/SIP - Cleaning in  
25 Place/Sterilizing in Place.